

Vesely, K.

Compensation of the power factor in the Hradec Kralove area.  
(Supplement) p. 13. ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo paliv a  
energetiky. Hlavni sprava elektraren) Praha. Vol. 6, no. 5,  
May 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

VESELY, K.; SKALA, V.

Electric traction, basis for economic development of railroad transportation. Pt. 2 The LZ Pilzen electric storage-battery locomotives. p. 259. TECHNICKA PRACA. (Statne nakladatelstvo technickej literatury) Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

VESELY, K.

VESELY, K. Chain transfer reactions in copolymerization. In English. p. 155. Vol. 21, No. 1, Feb. 1956. SEORNÍK ČECHOSLOVATSKÝM KHEMICKÝM RABOT. COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS. Praha, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

SOURCE: EASR EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6, NO 4, APRIL 1957

VESELY, KAREL

TOSOVSKY, Vaclav, Dr; VESELY, Karel, Dr

Fractures of the pelvis in young girls. Acta chir. orthop. traum.  
cech. 21 no.3:92-96 Je '54.

1. Z oddeleni detske a orthopedicke chirurgie Detske fakultni  
nemocnice v Praze. Prednosta Dr V.Tosovsky, a z oddeleni pro nemoci  
zenske a detskou gynekologii polikliniky KU v Praze (FZS), prednosta  
doc. Dr Rudolf Peter.

(PMLVIS, fractures,  
"in girls")

(FRACTURES,  
"pelvis, in girls")

VESELY, K.

"The Controllability of Research Work." p. 495 (ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU,  
Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1953) Praha, Czechoslovakia

80: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4,  
April 1954. Unclassified.

VESELY K.

VESELY, K.

Mechanism of the decomposition of chlorinated polymers. p.771 (Chemicke Listy. Praha. Vol. 46, No. 12, Dec. 1952.)  
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, June 1955, Uncl.

VESELY, K.

MALEX, J., VESELY, K.

Vaginal discharges in childhood treated with penicillin. Pediat.  
listy 5:3, May-June 50. p. 150-3

1. Of the Department for Women's Diseases and Children's Gynecology  
of the Polyclinic of Charles University in Prague.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

VESELY, K

Treatment of vaginal discharges in childhood. Pediat. listy 5:3,  
May-June, 50. p. 148-50

1. Of the Department for Women's Diseases and Children's Gynecology  
of the Polyclinic of Charles University in Prague.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

VESELY K.

2836. VESELY K., ŘERÁBEK J. and ŽIŽKOVÁ A. Odd. pro nemoc. těsné a dětsk. gynek. Poliklin., Karlova Univ., Praha. "Klasifikace cytologických kriterií malignity se zvláštním zřetelem k rakovině děložního cípu. Classification of cytological changes in cancer of the cervix uteri CSL. GYNAEK, 1953, 18/5 (434-451) Tables 1 The cellular changes are divided into 4 groups: (1) normal, (2) benign, (3) suspicious, (4) malignant. All cellular changes are compared with the vaginal flora because inflammation, especially that caused by trichomonas, may cause suspicious and malignant cellular changes. Therefore group II and III are divided into 2 subgroups which do not differ morphologically, but do differ essentially in their microbial picture. In these groups a cytological re-examination is recommended after the inflammation has been treated. It is not necessary to divide the malignant changes into 2 groups according to the quantity of the malignant cells as it is not the quantity of malignant cells that is important, but only the fact that they are present at all. Cases of group IV must be checked up by a biopsy. For examination of the smears the method of Passini (smears taken from the suspected site at colposcopy) is recommended.  
Vesely - Prague (K, 5, 16)

SO: Excerpta Medica, Section V, Vol. 7 No. 9

PETER, R.; VESELY, K.

Postmaturity and perinatal mortality. *Cesk.gyn.* 15 no.10:713-725  
1950. (CML 20:6)

1. Department of Women's diseases and Children's Gynecology, Poly-  
clinic at Charles University in Prague.

VESELY K.T.

VESELY K. T. Hypoglykemic stavy po jidle Hypoglycaemic states after meals Cas. Lek. ces. 1953, 92/30-31 (340-343) Graphs 2

Hypoglycaemic states after meals may be caused by a quick absorption of carbohydrates from the bowel without previous dilution in the stomach. The subsequent hyperglycaemia causes the production of relatively too much insulin. A hypersensitivity of the enteroreceptors for a high but not yet abnormal concentration of glucose in the blood or even in the bowel may be a cause. They may be unconditioned or conditioned reflexes stimulating the islands of the pancreas to an acute over-production of insulin. The neuroregulation during hyper- and hypoglycaemias may be influenced in such a manner as to cause this syndrome. Perhaps only the mechanical dilatation of the upper part of the jejunum may cause the syndrome (dumping syndrome). Bloch - Amsterdam (VI, 3)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, Vol. 8, No. 3, Section VI, March 1954

Excerpta Medica 8/5 Sec 3 May 54 Endocrinology

Letters - New Haven (III, 2, 5)

797. VESELY A. T. \* Hypoglykemic states after meals. Hypoglycaemic states after meals CAS. LÉK. ČES. 1953, 92/30-31 (840-843) Graphs 2 Hypoglycaemic states after meals may be caused by a quick absorption of carbohydrates from the bowel without previous dilution in the stomach. The subsequent hyperglycaemia causes the production of relatively too much insulin. A hypersensitivity of the enteroreceptors for a high but not yet abnormal concentration of glucose in the blood or even in the bowel may be a cause. They may be unconditioned or conditioned reflexes stimulating the islands of the pancreas to an acute overproduction of insulin. The neuroregulation during hyper- and hypoglycaemias may be influenced in such a manner as to cause this syndrome. Perhaps only the mechanical dilatation of the upper part of the jejunum may cause the syndrome (dumping syndrome).  
Bloch - Amsterdam (VI, 3)

VESELY, KAREL T.  
VESELY, Karel T., MUDr

Examination of gastric secretion with a catheter; notes on reflectory and mechanical effect of the catheter on the secretion. Cas. lek. cesk. 44 no.12:304-310 18 Mar 55.

1. Z I. klin. chor. vnitrnich KU; predn. prof. Dr. M. Metousek, a s oddel. chorob vnitrnich OUNZ - nemocnice v Hodonine; predn. prim. Dr. K.T.Vesely.

(GASTRIC JUICE

secretion exam. with catheter, reflectory & mechanical eff.)

VESELY, Karel, MUDr

Comparison of colposcopic and cytological findings in diagnosis of  
the vaginal portion of the uterine cervix. Cesk. gyn. 20 no.1:38-  
40 Feb 55.

1. Odd. nem. sen. a det. gyn. polikliniky KU. Zast. predn. Dr.  
K.Vesely

(CERVIX, UTERINE, neoplasms  
diag., comparison of colposcopic & cytol. findings)

(CYTOLOGY, in various diseases  
uterine cervix neoplasms, diag., comparison with  
colposcopic findings)

VESELY, Karel

BARTUNKOVA, Zofie, Dr.; VESELY, Karel, Dr.

Therapy of pruritus vulvae with novocain block. Cesk. gyn. 20 no.1:  
25-29 Feb 55.

1. Z odd. kozni (zast. predn. doc. Dr. Bohumil Rejsak) a z odd. nem.  
zen. a det. gyn. (zast. predn. Dr. Karel Vesely) polikliniku KU v  
Praze

(PRURITUS

    vulvar, ther. procaine block)

(VULVA, diseases

    krauroris, ther. procaine block)

(PROCAINE, ther. use

    krauroris vulvae, sacral & ischiorectal block)

*VESELY, K.*

VESELY, Karel, Dr

Pregnandiol values in girls in prepuberty. Cesk. pediat. 10 no.2:  
121-123 Mar 55.

1. Odd. pro nemoci zenska a detska gynecol. polikliniky MU v Praze  
(zast. predn. Dr. Karel Vesely, vedouci vyskumu prof. Dr. Rudolf  
Peter) Centralni laboratoral KU v Praze, (predn. prof. Dr. Stanislav  
Janousek)

(PREGNANDIOL, determination  
in girls in prepuberty, value)

VESELY, K.

"Some economic problems of compensation." Energetika, Praha, Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1954,  
p. 322.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

VESELY, K.Dr.

CIZKOVA-PISAROVICOVA, J.Doc. Dr.; VESELY, K.Dr.

Exogenous, artificial precocious puberty in girls. Prakt. lal.,  
Praha 34 no.15-16:361-363 5 Aug 54.

1. Z odd. det. (prednosta doc. Dr. J.Cizkova-Pisarovicova) a z odd.  
nem. zen. a det. gyn. (prednosta doc. Dr. R.Peter) poliklinika KU  
v Praze.

(PUBERTY, PRECOCIOUS

\*in girls, exogenous, artif., caused by estrogens)

(ESTROGENS, injurious effects

\*puberty, precocious in girls)

VESELY, K. T.

Benign sterile meningitis in Hodnín in 1955. Cas. lek. česk. 96 no.13: 393-396 29 Mar 57.

1. Interní oddelení OUMZ Hodonín, prednosta prim. Dr. K. T. Vesely.

(MENINGITIS, epidemiol.  
sterile, in Czech. (Cs))

L 13158-66

ACC NR: AP6005681

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/002/0150/0191

AUTHOR: Vesely, K. T.; Horackova, E.

ORG: Institute of Human Nutrition, Prague

11  
B

TITLE: Psychological factors in the development of functional gastro-intestinal disturbances [This paper was presented at the Third Interdisciplinary Conference on Experimental and Clinical Study of Higher Nervous Functions held in Mariánske Lazne from 19 to 23 October 1964.]

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 190-191

TOPIC TAGS: digestive system, man psychologic stress, digestive system disease

ABSTRACT: 31 patients with gastrointestinal disturbances were investigated. Symptoms in the majority of cases were preceded by an accumulation of mental tensions, even where the disease was provoked by an infection or some other organic disease. The number of neurotic symptoms is proportional to age. The maximum number of symptoms is found between 30 and 45 years. The basic cause of the disease is a disturbance of neuroregulatory mechanisms affecting all sections of the tract. The patients show an altered level of CNS reactivity, and an increased susceptibility to changes in the activity of the digestive system. The patients have an irritable and unstable digestive tract. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 05 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 011

Card 1/1 HW

2

VESELY, K.T ; HORACKOVA, E.

Psychologic factors in the development of functional gastro-intestinal disturbances. Activ. nerv. sup. (Praha) 7 no.2: 190-191 '65

1. Institute of Human Nutrition, Prague, 2. K.T. Vesely's address: Praha 4, Budejovicka 22.

KUBICKOVA, Z.; VESELY, K.T.

The A-1, A-2, B, O, Rh-o (D) blood groups, ABH excretion and  
peptic ulcer. Vnitrní lek. 11 no.8:768-775 Ag '65.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevní transfuze v Praze (reditel prof.  
Dr. J. Horejsi, Dr.Sc.) a Ustav pro výzkum výživy lidu Praha-  
Krc (reditel prof. Dr. J. Masek, Dr.Sc.).

VESELY, K.T.; HORACKOVA, E.

Participation of psychological factors in the development of functional digestive disorders. Česk. gastroenter. výz. 19 no.6: 346-350 S '65.

1. Ustav pro výzkum výživy lidu v Praze (ředitel prof. dr. J. Masek, DrSc.).

MEJZLIK, J.; KVIZ, M.; PRIBYL, M.; VESELY, K.

Study on the interaction of titanium chloride with triethyl aluminum. Chem prum 15 no.2:85-89 F '65.

1. Research Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno.

VESELY, L.

Aplasia of the inferior rectus oculi. Cesk. oftal. 21 no.6:  
477-478 N '65.

1. Ocna klinika Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity P.J. Safarika  
v Kosiciach (prednosta doc. dr. L. Vesely).

VESELY, L.

A propos a minimum standards of vision for motor car driving.  
Cesk. oftal. 20 no. 2:138-139 Mr'64.

1. Ocna klinika Lekarskej fakulty UPJS v Kosicach; prednosta:  
MUDr. L. Vesely.



VESELY, L., Prim. Dr.

Skiagraphy of the lacrimal apparatus. Cesk. oft. 11 no.6:429-432  
Dec 55.

1. Z ocneho oddelenia KUNZ v Presove.  
(LACRIMAL APPARATUS, radiography.)

VESELY, Lumir, inz.

Selection of working frequency for a circular induction borehole  
integrator. El tech cas 13 no.8:495-512 '62.

1. Odborný asistent, Vojenská akademie Antonína Zapotockého, Brno.

VESELY, L., inz.

Methods of explaining the skin effect in cylindrical  
conductors. El tech obzor 51. no.2:85. F '62.

1. Vojenska akademie Antonina Zapotockeho, Brno.

VESELY, Ludovit

Gomberg-Baltin method for roentgenological localization of  
intraocular foreign bodies. Cesk.ofth.17 no.1:36-39 Ja '61.

1. Oftalmologicka katedra SUDL v Trencline.  
(EYE for bodies)

AUTHORS: Veselý, M. and Šulcák, Z.

2018/521321/20-33/39

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Determination of Copper in  
Electric Metolyl & Enolyl by a  
Kolorimetric Standard Method

PERIODICAL: *Chemické listy*, 1958, Vol. 52(52), No. 19. pp. 2010-201

QUADRATIC FORMS 275

**ABSTRACT:** It is necessary to determine the presence of copper occurring in certain calcium carbонates used especially in the rubber industry. Because the copper has a deciding influence on the suitability of the raw materials used. The determination of copper and other trace elements is required at the same time for geological prospecting and to establish the geochemical profile. Polarographic technique is an accurate method for a colorimetric determination with potassium ferrocyanide, presuppose a preliminary separation of copper from iron. Sodium diethylthiocarbazide is a sensitive reagent for the colorimetric determination of copper.

C154 1/5

It reacts with cupric ions giving a brown coloured complex salt soluble in organic solvents. Michel and Zys (1963) use the highly selective reagent tetraethylthiuram disulphide for the colorimetric determination of copper in copper ores. The reagent is nearly specific for copper. The metal ions are reduced to the metal salts and selenium compounds are reduced to the metal colour. Other cations only interfere if they act as colour indicator. The estimation of the ferric chloride colour by addition of fluoride or the precipitation of ferric hydroxide at higher temperature with a slight excess of sodium borofluoride 1% not applicable to calcium carbonates because of screening of iron by phosphate ions. It is important in the presence of perchloric acid and in the presence of perchloric and phosphoric acids after decomposition of the material with nitric acid, was chosen.

Standard 2/5 solution (10.715 g Tard in 100 ml. water) was prepared by dissolving accurately weighed amounts of electrolytic copper in citric acid (10 mg./ml.). Chemicals of high purity without even traces of copper, were used. The water was distilled. Apparatus: Barker Speaker (20 mm. dia.), faceted filter No. 500 with maximum transmission at 450 m $\mu$ .

Method. Calcium carbonate (5 g.) is dissolved in the required amount of concentrated nitric acid, which is added in small amounts. The excess of nitric acid in the final solution must not exceed 2 ml. concentrated nitric acid in 50 ml. of solution. After solution of the sample the contents of the beaker are thoroughly boiled (the solution must not be allowed to evaporate to dryness), so as to prevent nitric acid.

transferred together with the unabsorbed residue to a standard flask of capacity 25 ml. After cooling, the flasks are made up to the mark and thoroughly shaken.

In a pipe fitted into a glass tube containing 50 ml. of water, a quantity (10 ml.) of a mixture of 10% hydrochloric acid, 1% perchloric acid (1 ml.) and 0.01% nitrophenol (50 ml.) was added to the black solid until the colour intensity was measured after 15 minutes. A second dose of the mixture was added and the procedure repeated until a total quantity (50 ml. each) used for preparing the calibration solution should contain 50 ml. of water, 5 ml. of 10% hydrochloric acid, 0.5 ml. of 1% perchloric acid, 0.05 ml. of 0.01% nitrophenol and 49.5 ml. of 10% sodium carbonate separated calcium from copper, sodium carbonate used by the author is calcium carbonate (using 2.5 sample is 50 ml. is greater than 0.0005%).

ASSOCIATION: *Ústřední ústav eukologický, Praha*  
There are 6 tables and 1 Czech *supplementary*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859620007-3"

5/004/A3/010/003/003/005  
A054/A126

AUTHORS: Veselý, M., Zamorský, Z.

TITLE: Mixed polycondensates based on terephthalic acid, 2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid and ethylene glycol

PERIODICAL: Plaste und Kautschuk, v. 10, no. 3, 1963, 146 - 148

TEXT: The physical properties of mixed polycondensates based on polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polyethylene-1,4-xylylene (PE-1,4-xylylene) are reported. The properties of the polycondensates are compared with those of PET and PE-1,4-xylylene.

and cross-linked. The cross-linked polymer is soluble in benzene, but insoluble in the melt of the modifying component, which is the characteristic of the homopolyesters. There is no isotropic region, the viscosity increasing for both homopolyesters. There is no isotropic region either, the viscosity increasing with the temperature, although the viscosity among the homopolyesters, is not very different, although the crystalline structure of the dominant component in every ratio, although their crystalline part is PEG, is also the dominant part of the component as is the crystalline part in PEG 1000, and the viscosity of each of the component as is the

Card 1/3

Mixed polycondensates based on...

G/004/63/010/003/003/005  
A051/A126

The results show an essential rigidity of the chains of polyethylene-2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid esters. The article describes experiments conducted for the modification of PET with an aromatic component, whose polymers, in addition to ethylene glycol results in higher molecular weight polyesters having a high melting point, freezing point and being well structured, with low crystallizations of the acid. The crystallization rate is higher for the mixed ester than for the pure PET and the mixed polyesters. The difference in the density of the crystalline and non-crystalline samples of the PET and the 1,4-phenylene-2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid ester, indicates that the more rigid PET chain of the crystalline arrangement does not allow for such a large chain participation as in the case of the PET. The values of the melting enthalpy and entropy are calculated on the basis of the drop in the melting point:  $\Delta H = 1.15$  cal., and  $\Delta S = 3.3$  cal./degrees. A comparison of the calculated values for the PET and PEN shows that the PEN chain is much more rigid and immobile than that of the PET. It is concluded that if it were possible to never use 1,4-ether for 2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid in products, the melting point of the polyester would be considerably lower, especially for products where a low value of melting is advantageous. The advantage would be particularly noticeable for mixed polyesters of a higher

Card 2/3

6/004/63/010/003/005  
AC51/A125

Mixed polycondensates based on...

EN content, having a freezing point of over 100°C, so that the plastics could also be used under conditions where the form inertia of the product is challenged by boiling water. There are 5 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Forschungsinstitut für Gummi- und Plasttechnologie, Gottwaldov (CSSR) (Research Institute of Rubber and Plastics Technology, Gottwaldov, CSSR)

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1963

Card 3/3

VESELY, M.; MUZIK, F.; POSKOCIL, J.

Aromatic diazo and azo compounds. Part 44: Metallic formazan dyes produced from acetoacetic acid methyl ester and formation of azo dyes from triazole group. Coll Gz Chem 26 no.10:2530-2541 0 '61.

1. Organisch-technologisches Laboratorium I, Forschungsinstitut fur organische Synthesen, Pardubice-Rybitvi.

VESELY, Milan

The National Conference of Welders 1962. Zvaranie 11 no.7:  
216 J1 '62.

1. Vyakumny ustav svarovacich stroju a technologie svarovani,  
Praha.

VESELY, Milan, inz.

Removal of the determination of technical conditions from the  
work of standardization agencies. Normalizace 11 no.3:86  
Mr '63.

1. Automatizace zeleznicni dopravy, Praha.

VESELY, Milan, inz.

"Standardization in railroad transportation" by A. V. Bajkov  
[Bajkov, A. V.]. Reviewed by Milan Vesely. Zel dop tech  
11 no. 12: 373 '63.

VESELY, Milan, inz.

Standard on surface treatment of equipment. Zel dop tech  
11 no. 12: 376 '63.

VESELY, Milan, inz.

"Industrial standardization" by I.D. Paster, A.M. Straswiskij  
[Strashunskiy, A.M.]. Reviewed by Milan Vesely.  
Normalizace 12 no.1:27 Ja'64.

VESELY, Milan, inz.

Branch Standard 03 8008 : Systems of surface treatment.  
Normalizace 12 no. 4: 102 Ap '64.

1. Ministry of Transportation.

VESELY, Milan, inz.

What the new Law on Technical Standardization brings. Zel dop  
tech 12 no.10: 282-283 '64.

MUZIK, F.; DOBROVOLNY, J.; VESELY, M.

Structural analysis of some types of azo dyes. Chem prum 15 no.3;  
151-155 Mr '65.

1. Research Institute of Organic Syntheses, Pardubice-Rybitvi.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81925

Author : Vesely, Miroslav; Šulcák, Zdenek

Inst : Not given

Title : Rapid Methods for the Analysis of Metals and  
Mineral Raw Materials. VI. Photometric  
Determination of Copper in Natural Carbonates

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 2010-2012;  
Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24,  
No 6, 2052-2055

Abstract : A highly selective reagent "tetraethylthiura-  
mdisulfide" (I) was applied to the determination  
of Cu in limestones. Beer's law is obeyed  
at  $Cu^{+2}$  concentration of 5-70<sup>+</sup> per 50 ml. In  
the presence of 20%  $C_2H_5OH$ , (I) begins to  
separate from the solution; upon further increase

Card 1/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E  
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81925

in  $C_2H_5OH$  concentration the separation of (I) ceases; optimum  $C_2H_5OH$  concentration is 60%. The determination of Cu in the presence of Fe is impossible in  $HCl$ ,  $HNO_3$ , and  $H_2SO_4$  media; reproducible results are obtained in the presence of  $HClO_4$  and  $H_3PO_4$ , in which case the accuracy of the Cu determination is satisfactory even at an excess of Fe of 13,000 times. In the medium of 1 ml  $HClO_4$ , 3 ml  $H_3PO_4$ , and 1.6 g  $Ca(NO_3)_2$  (per 50 ml) containing 30% Cu, it is possible to mask up to 100 ml [sic]  $Fe_2O_3$ . For the determination of Cu, 5 g of limestone is dissolved in the required amount of concentration  $HNO_3$  (in the final solution 50 ml should contain 2 ml concentrated  $HNO_3$ ), the solution is boiled, diluted with water

Card 2/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E  
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81925

and limestones which are used in the rubber  
industry. For Communication V see RZ Khim,  
No 23, 1958, No. 77339. -- Jiri Vanecok

Card 4/4

VESELY, Milos, inz.

"Planning and fixing the retail prices" by P.Vlach, S.Hejduk  
and J.Nesnidal. Reviewed by Milos Vesely. Podnik organizace  
16 no.11:527-528 N '62.

VESELY, Milos, inz.

"Prices in local industries and services" by F. Novaril.  
Milos Vesely. Podnik organizace 17 no.2:96 F '63.

VESELY, Milos, inz.

"Efektivni - ment of wholesale prices of production machinery" by  
L.Dibelka, M.Petrousek. Reviewed by Milos Vesely. Podn erg  
18 no.7:33, J1 '64.

VESELY, MILOSLAV

Modelarstvi v rukavickarstvi. (Vyd. 1.) Praha, Statni nakl. technicke literatury, 1955. 49 p. (Pattern making in the glove industry. 1st ed. illus.)

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol 7 No. 5, May 1958

VESELY, M.

SURNAME, Given Names

(1)

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Organic-Technological Laboratory I, Research Institute of Organic Synthesis (Organisch-technologisches Laboratorium I, Forschungsinstitut fuer organische Synthese), Pardubice-Rybitvi

Source: Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, Vol 26, No 10, October 1961, pp 2530-2541

Data: "Aromatic Diazo and Azo Compounds. XLIV. Metallized Formazan Dyes Made from Acetoacetic Ethyl Ester and the Formation of Azo Dyes with a Triazole Ring."

Authors:

VESELY, M

MUZIK, F

POSKOCIL, J

VESELY, Ondrej, inz.

"Drivers of mine locomotives" by Jiri Janca. Reviewed by Ondrej Vesely. Rudy 10 no.9:329 S '62.

VESELY, O.

Czechoslovakia

Vermessingenieur des Ostrauer und Olmuetzer Gebietes rekapitulierten  
(tschech.) S. 88-89

SO: Vermessungs Technik, Nov 1955, Unc.

VESELY, O.

How to organize a discussion on the proposed bylaws of the League for Cooperation with the Army. p. 4

OBRANCE Vlasti. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 3, no. 47, Nov. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), EC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959  
Uncl.

VESELY, P.

Searching for snakes in northeastern Slovakia. p. 185 (Ochrana Prirody Vol. 11, no. 6, July 1956 Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

VESELY, Pavel, inz.

Handling of materials in mass production. Tech praca 17 no.2:  
84-89 F '65.

1. Automobilove zavody National Enterprise, Mlada Boleslav.

VESELY, P.; SVOBODA, J.

Malignant transformation of Syrian hamster embryonic cells  
with rous virus and the Schmidt-Ruppin strain in vitro. Molia  
biol. (Praha) 11 no.1:78-80 '65

1. Institute of Experimental Biology and Genetics, Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KLEMENT, V.; VESELY, P.

Tumour induction with the rous sarcoma virus in hamsters and  
production of infectious Rous sarcoma virus in in heterologous  
host. Neoplasma (Bratisl) 12 no.2:147-153 '65.

1. Institute of Experimental Biology and Genetics, Prague,  
Czechoslovakia.

VESELY, Pavel, inz.

Storage in the automobile industry. Automobil Cz 7 no. 4: 99-105 Ap  
'63.

1. Automobilove zavody, narodni podnik, Mlada Boleslav.

VESELY, R.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VESELY, R; JELÍČEK, V; FÍLK, J.

Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Technical High School  
of Chemistry, Prague (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,  
No 6, 1963, pp 1459-1466

"Equal Weight Fluidity-Fluidity in the System n-Butylacetate-  
Water-Phenol."

VESELY, Pavel, inz.

Organization of material handling within an enterprise.  
Tech praca 15 no.4:272-273 Ap '63.

1. Automobilove zavody, narodni podnik, Mlada Boleslav.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soap and  
Detergents. Flotation Agents.

H-25

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17094  
Author : Kraus, L.; Vesoly, P.; Zadim, R.  
Inst : Not given  
Title : Oil from Cytisus Laburnum Seeds  
Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmac., 1957, 6, No 8, 448-449

Abstract : Oil was extracted with petroleum ether from Cytisus laburnum seeds with the yield of 11.8%. The oil is dark yellow in color, of slightly burning taste, it gives an acid reaction to lithium, it has  $n^{20}_D = 1.4739$ ,  $d_4^{20} = 0.9140$ , 190.7 saponification number, 119.2 iodine number, 0.5 acid number, and 87.0 Gennar number. The unsaponified portion (1.53%) yielded crystalline stearine (26%)  $C_{27}H_{44}O \cdot H_2O$  with 115 - 117° melting point, which was tentatively named "cytisostearine". -- A. Vavilova.

Card 1/1

FRENZL, B.; KREN, V.; STARK, O.; VESELY, P.; Technicka spoluprace V. Sestakova,  
L. Vojcik

Immunology of rat iso-antigens. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.20:626-631  
19 My '61.

1. Ustav pro obecnu biologii KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr.  
B. Sekla.

(ERYTHROBLASTOSIS FETAL exper)

VESELY, Pavel, inz.

Transportation within the enterprise and the handling of materials.  
Stroj vyr 12 no.11:805-811 '64.

1. Automobilove zavody National Enterprise, Mlada Boleslav.



VESELY, Rudolf.

4E2611  
1 MAY

✓ Polymers of *β*-(hydroxymethyl)benzoic acid. Zdeněk  
Zámeršky and Rudolf Veselý. *Chem. průmysl* 8, No. 2,  
100-8 (1958). — Polymers of *β*-(hydroxymethyl)benzoic acid  
(I) were prep'd. and their phys. properties investigated.  
The polymers were prep'd. by polycondensation under  
vacuum from I, from the Me ester of I, and from the ethyl-  
ene glycol ester of I, resp. The polycondensation of the  
esters was catalyzed with PhO and (f.c.)Zn. The type and  
quantity of catalyst used did not affect the degree of poly-  
merization. Polymers prep'd. from I had very low viscosity  
and were not fit for the prepa. of fibers. The polymers from  
the esters achieved much higher degrees of polymerization  
and they were well suited for the prepa. of fibers. The  
polymers are insol. in most org. solvents. They dissolve in  
a mixt. of phenol and 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane. N.P.

Mistr: 4E2c(j)

Modified poly(ethylene terephthalate). Frantisek Kamo, Frantisek Hadobas, Zdenek Zamorsky, and Rudolf Vesely. (Vysk. ust. gurm. a plastik. tech. Gottwaldov, Czech.). *Chem. prumysl* 8(33), 327-330 (1953) (English summary).—Copolymers of terephthalic acid (I) and ethylene glycol (II) with isophthalic acid (III), 2,2'-dihydroxydiethyl ether (IV), and  $\rho$ -(hydroxymethyl)benzoic acid (V) were prep'd. at 275°/1-2 mm. with  $Zn(OAc)_2$  catalyst and their properties investigated. The copolymer (VI) of I and II was cryst. Copolymerization of low mol. wt. VI with modifiers (III, IV, V) led to amorphous polymers only when the % modifier was higher than 30. The 2nd order transition temp. of VI was decreased by copolymerization with III or IV, but it was increased with V. The thermal stability of a copolymer of VI with IV and of VI with V was lower; the stability of copolymer VI with III was higher than the stability of VI alone. The affinity of the copolymer for water and dyes was also affected by the modifier and was highest in the copolymer of VI with IV. A. B. Boškovová.

VESELY, R.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical CHEMICKY IRUMYSL. Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1958

ZAMORAVSKY, Z. ; VESELY, R. Polymers of phydroxymethylbensoic acid. p. 106

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no.3, March, 1959, Uncl.

VESELY, Richard, inz.

Trends in the blast furnace operation in People's Republic  
of China and the results. Hut listy 16 no.4:249-255 Ap '61.

1. Statni planovaci komise, Praha.

VESELY, Richard, inz.

Blast furnace products in Czechoslovakia in the second five-year plan. Hut listy 16 no.10:738-740 0 '61.

1. Statni planovaci komise.

96527

Z/009/60/010/02/022/026  
E142/E235

5.3832

AUTHORS: Zámoršký, Z., Saloň, F., and Veselý, R.  
TITLE: The Effect of the Composition of Copolymers on the  
Change of Constant  $k'$ PERIODICAL: Chemický Průmysl, 1960, Vol 10, Nr 2, pp 108-110ABSTRACT: The size of polymer molecules is often characterised by the limiting viscosity number ( $\eta$ ); the latter is calculated according to the Huggins equation. The value  $k'$  corrects deviations from Stokes' Law.  $k'$  is not only a thermodynamic parameter, but also the factor expressing the interaction of the systems "polymer-polymer" and "polymer-solvent"; it was used as a criterion to define changes during the interaction of the aforementioned systems at changing composition of the copolymer but when using the same solvent. Various copolymers of ethylene terephthalate and furandi carboxylic acid were tested; they were prepared by polycondensation of 2,2'-dihydroxyethylene esters. A mixture of phenol and 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane was used as solvent. The samples (in the form of fibres) were dissolved in 50 ml of a solvent for 30 minutes at 80°C. ✓

Card 1/2

96527

Z/009/60/010/2/022/026  
E142/E235

The Effect of the Composition of Copolymers on the Change of Constant k'

The relation between the limiting viscosity number ( $\eta$ ) and the composition of the copolymer is shown in a graph (Fig 1) and values for  $\eta$  and the constant  $k'$  of the polymer compared (Table 1). The relationship between the constant  $k'$  and the composition of the copolymers (Fig 3) indicates that the value  $k'$  changes linearly with the composition of the copolymer. The influence of the systems "polymer-polymer" and "polymer-solvent" in the given solvent appears to be an additive function of the structure of the polyester chain. The plotted values in Fig 3 also make it possible to read the exact values of  $k'$  for any given composition. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 6 references, 3 of which are English and 3 Czech. X

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav gumárenské a plastikářské technologie,  
Gottwaldov (Research Institute for Rubber and Plastics  
Technology, Gottwaldov)

SUBMITTED: September 4, 1959

Card 2/2

L 13146-63  
PC-4/Pr-4/Pab-4EPR/TWP(1)/EPT(c)/BDS/HG(w)-2  
EPR/TWP(1)/EPT(c)/BDS/HG(w)-2

G/004/63/010/004/002/004

AUTHOR: Drexler, J.; Kamas, F.; and Vesely, R.

TITLE: The use of diethyl hexyl isophthalate as a plasticizer for  
polyvinyl chloride

PERIODICAL: Plaste und Kautschuk, v. 10, n. 4, 1963, 205-210

TEXT: The application of diethyl hexyl isophthalate (dioctyl isophthalate; DOI) as a plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) was studied. The properties of PVC films stabilized with DOI were investigated by determining stress-strain characteristics, evaporation rates of plasticizer from film, film flow properties, solvation, and effects of elevated temperature. The results were compared with those obtained on films plasticized with dioctyl phthalate (DOP), dioctyl adipate (DOA), dioctyl sebacate (DOS), and 1:1 mixtures of these with DOI, respectively. The results are summarized in Table 3. The properties of the films plasticized with DOI were found to be generally similar to those plasticized with DOP (the plasticizer most often used for PVC) while the viscosity of the DOI-containing PVC pastes was more stable than of those containing DOP. DOI could be added in a 1:1 ratio to DOA, or DOS without any impairing DOP.

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G/004/63/010/004/002/004

L 13146-63

The use of diethyl hexyl ...

ment in the cold-resistant properties of either. Four tables, eight charts, and 13 references (4 Czechoslovak, 9 Western).

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Rubber and Plastics Technology, Gottwaldov, Czechoslovakia. [Abstracter's note: Original Czech name of institute not given.]

Card 2/32

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their  
Applications. Artificial and Synthetic Fibers. H

Abs Jour : Re Zh Khim., No 12, 1959, No 44347

Author : Kamas, F.; Hadobas, F.; Zamorsky, Z.; Vesely, R.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Modified Polyethyleneterephthalate

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No 6, 327-330

Abstract : The high regularity of the polyethyleneterephthalate structure and the considerable content of aromatic nuclei in the chain are the causes of a number of difficulties in conversion of this polymer into fiber (a comparatively high point in transition of the second order, an insufficient ability to take dye). In an effort to modify properties of polyethyleneterephthalate, the authors conducted a co-polycondensation of ethyleneglycol and terephthalic acid with dimethylisophthalate, diethyleneglycol and methyl ester of

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Obs Jour : R Zh Khim., No 12, 1952, No 44347

n-oxyethylbenzoic acid. It was established that the crystalline character of the product is preserved when the modifying substance is introduced up to about 30 molecule percent. The lowest point of transition of the second order is obtained in co-polymers with isophthalic acid and diethyleneglycol. Use of isophthalic acid increases the thermal stability of the polyester. The wetting capacity and the dyeing capacity of fibers from co-polymers also become a function of the product composition and are considerably considered with the use of diethyleneglycol. - L. Sedov.

Card 2/2

4-70

VESELY, R.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemistry of High Molecular Substances. I

Abs Jour: Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 63302.

Author : Zdenek Zamorsy, Rudolf Vesely.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Polymers of n-Hydroxymethylbenzoic Acid.

Orig Pub: Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No 2, 106 - 108.

Abstract: The basic Physical properties of polymers of n-hydroxymethylbenzoic acid were determined.

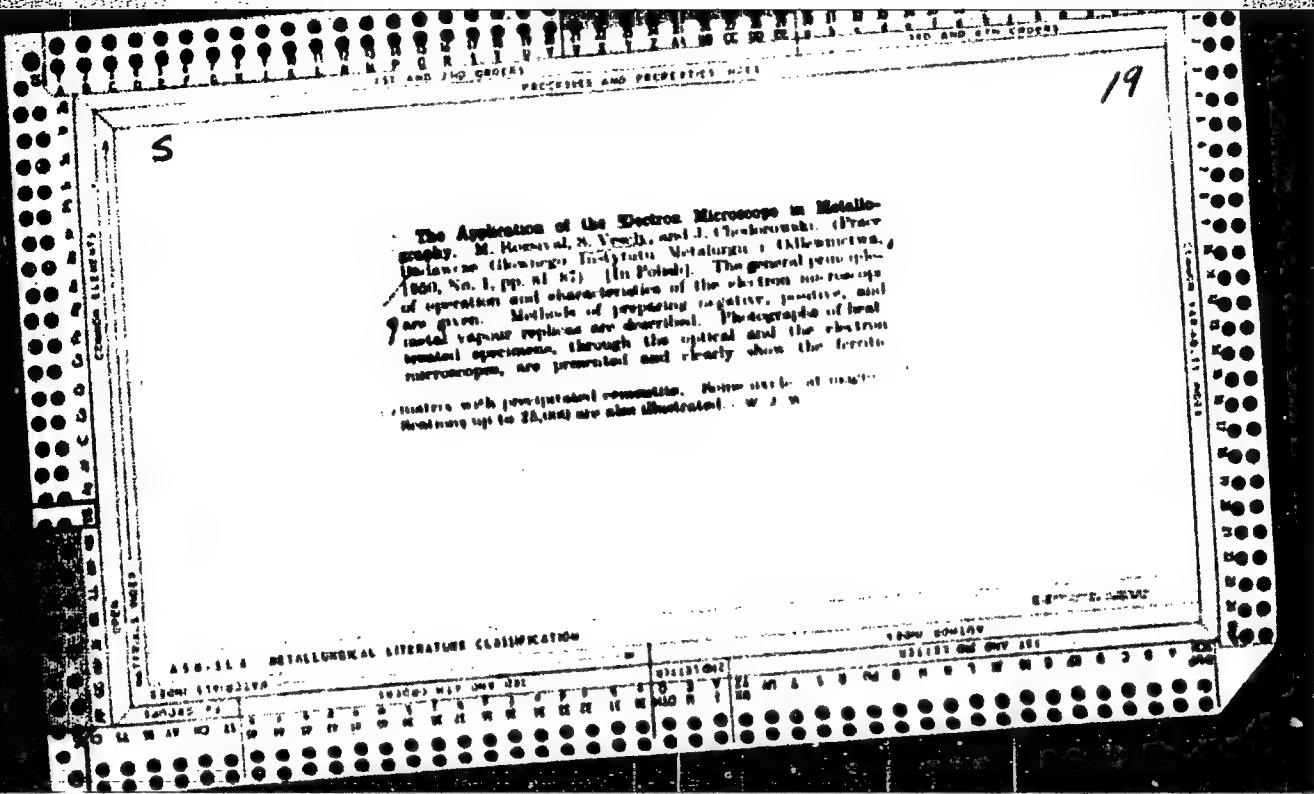
Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859620007-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859620007-3"



Electro-negatives of Replicas. M. L. Dubandek and S. Vesely (Can. Pat. Off. Pat., 1950, 58, 600; Metal Ind., 1951, 14, 102).—The inventors have described and set forth results obtained with Al and Cu as electro-negatives. Three kinds of replicas of particles are compared: (a) a boundary Formvar negative replica, (b) a shadowed Formvar replica, and (c) a metal replica made by evaporating an Al film over an intermediate replica, strengthening the resulting film by heating Cr, and dissolving away the plastic. The last method is described with c. R. B. CLARKE.

R. D. CLARK.

B' 5-

$\beta^c$

## ASR-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859620007-3"

110-3. Application of the Electron Microscope in Metallurgy. (In Polish.) M. Rozival, S. Venely, and J. Chodorowski. Prace Badawcze Głównego Instytutu Metallurgii i Odpadów, v. 2, No. 1, 1950, p. 81-87. General principles and description of technique. Comparative electron and light micrographs obtained by the authors. Fields for practical application to metallurgical research. 12 ref. (M21)

M

"The Application of the Electron Microscope to Metallurgy. M. Rosaival, J. L. Vandy, and J. Chodorowski (Prace Oldornego Biuroszu Inst. Mat. i Odlewarki, 1950, 8, (1), 81-87).—[In Polish]. A series of photographs of metallurgical structures are presented, showing the comparison between optical micrographs at various magnifications and electron micrographs. The main replica method used is chromium-shadowed Formvar, but some results with all-metal replicas are also shown. These were made by evaporating chromium on to intermediate replicas of methyl methacrylate or polystyrene and dissolving away the plastic. The structures studied included: hardened and tempered steels, age-hardening in steels and light alloys, and precipitates formed during heat-treatment and cold working. Full metallurgical details are given.—A. F. B.

Aug. 1953

16

*B*

Application of the Electron Microscope in Metallography. (In Polish.) M. Buzival, S. Vasek, and J. Chodorkowski. *Prace Naukowe Głównego Instytutu Metallurgii i Górnictwa*, v. 2, no. 1, 1950, p. 81-87.

Surveys the above, including general principle and description of technique. Includes comparative electron and light micrography obtained by the authors. Lists a number of fields for practical application to metallurgical research. 12 ref.

AMERICA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100-2000 500-6000 700-8000 900-10000

3

M

"Electron Microscopy of Replicas. R. Dohnalek and S. Vesely (Čas. Plst. Mat. Fyz., 1950, 78, D59).—[In Czech]. The replica method is described, and some results obtained on aluminum and steel are given. A comparison is made between three kinds of replicas of paraffite: (1) an ordinary Formvar negative replica, (2) a shadowed Formvar replica, and (3) a metal replica, made by evaporating gold at an angle on to a polystyrene intermediate replica. The resulting gold film is strengthened with evaporated chromium and removed by dissolving the polystyrene. The last method gives the best resolution.—A. F. B.

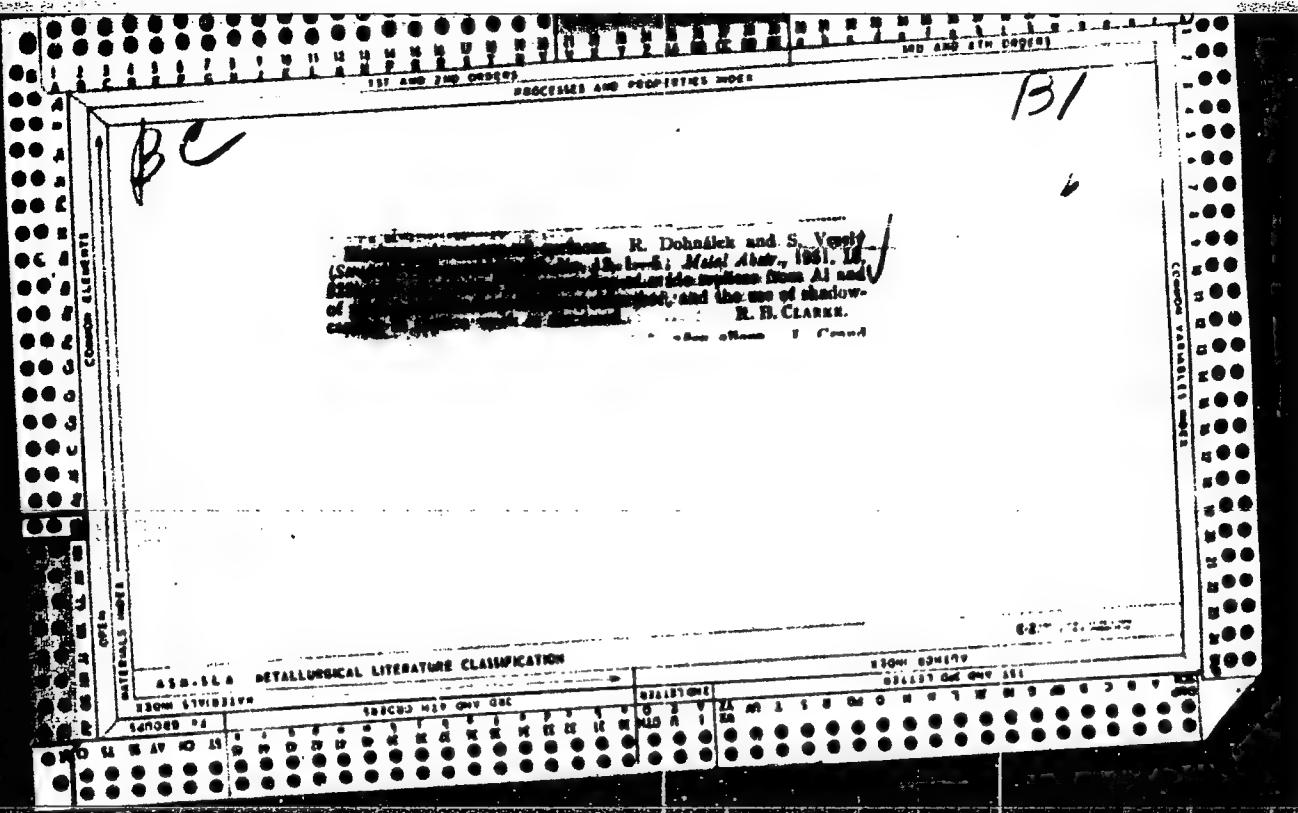
Apr. 19-1

M

3

Electron Microscopy of Surfaces. R. Dohnalek and B. Vesely (*Strojnícky* Obzor, 1950, 28, (12), 1-5).—[In Czech]. The preparation and interpretation of oxide replicas from aluminium and of plastic replicas from steel are described. The use of shadow-casting in replica work is discussed.—A. F. B.

Apr. 1951



CA

Electron microscope in chemistry Rudolf Dohnálek  
and St. Veselý. *Chem. Průmysl* 1 (26), 22 (1951). A  
review. Jan Muka



VESELY, S.

DOHNALEK, R.; VESELY, S.

"Calculation of vacuum equipment." p. 172. (Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, Vol. 8, no. 6,  
June 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 2 Library of Congress Feb 54 Unclassified

L 3759-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

CZ/0034/65/000/001/0072/0072

ACC NR: AP5027867

AUTHOR: Petlicka, J. (Engineer); Bastecky, V.; Kloc, K.; Riha, V.; Vesely, V.;  
Hadacek, B. (Engineer); Jolinkova, V. (Doctor of natural science); Strubl, R. (Doctor  
of natural science)

TITLE: Method of treating manganese ores to obtain higher oxides of Mn

SOURCE: Hutnické listy, no. 1, 1965, 72

TOPIC TAGS: metal melting, manganese, manganese compound, sulfuric acid

ABSTRACT: Article is an abstract of Czechoslovak Patent Application Class 40a, 47/00, PV 421-64, dated 24 Jan 64. Solid sulfates, preferably the monohydrate are exposed at 900°C to a mixture of steam and nitric acid vapors. In the reactor Mn is oxidized, and sulfuric acid regenerated. Reaction space vapors are cooled to recover sulfuric acid as a condensate, while nitric oxides are recovered in the usual manner. The advantage of the process is that Mn is recovered as solid oxide suitable for metallurgical uses, and sulfuric and nitric acids are regenerated.

20  
OB

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Jan64

NR REF Sov: 000

Cont. 1/1 RP

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CCDE: MN

JPRS

1 7865-66 EWT(m)  
ACC NR: AP6001208

DIAAP

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/011/006/0213/0218

EB

AUTHOR: Vesely, Vladimir; Napravnik, Jiri; Jansa, Jindrich—Jansa, Y.ORG: Institute of Nuclear Research, Rez (Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu); Jansa Chemoprojekt, Prague

TITLE: Plant for the disposal of radioactive waste water

19

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, v.11, no.6, 1965, 213-218

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive waste disposal, radioactive waste disposal equipment

ABSTRACT: When work with radioisotopes was begun at the Nuclear Research Institute in Rez, the storage tanks designed originally only for reactor waste water proved inadequate. A waste water disposal plant was built, with a boiler and a film evaporator. The disposal plant is described, and experience with its operation over a period of several years is reviewed. The work was presented by E. Malasek. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 tables. [NW]

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.385.64

Z

VESELY, V., prof., inz.

Report on the meeting of the World Power Conference in  
Madrid, June 1960. Paliva 41 no.2:55-60 F '61.

S/081/62/000/001/057/067  
B162/B101

AUTHOR: Vesely, Vaclav

TITLE: Oxidation of turbine oils from the point of view of radical theory

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 447, abstract  
1M168 (Ropa a uhlie, v. 3, no. 5, 1961, 132 - 137)

TEXT: The influence of the hydrocarbon composition of turbine oils and additives (anti-oxidants and metal de-activators) on the induction period and the subsequent phase of oxidation of the oil is discussed from the point of view of radical theory. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

11.9100  
AUTHORS:

Baxa, Jozef, and Veselý, Václav (Bratislava, ČSSR)

36031  
G/002/62/000/005/002/002  
D409/D301

TITLE:

On the oxidation of medium-viscous lubricating oils  
of Mukhanovo crude-oil origin

PERIODICAL:

Chemische technik, no. 5-6, 1962, 278-282

TEXT:

The article analyzes the lubricating-oil cuts obtained from Mukhanovo crude and investigates their oxidation properties. A medium-viscous lubricating-oil cut (specific gravity 0.9189 at 20°C, molecular weight 427, viscosity 53.4 Centistokes at 50°C) was chromatographically separated according to the Sergienko method (Ref. 17: S.R. Sergienko and A.A. Mikhnovskaya: Trudy instituta nefti 12, 136 (1958)) into mono-, bi-, and tri-aromatic components. The oxidation stability of these components was investigated in an apparatus developed by the Slovak Institute of Technology in Bratislava, ČSSR, based on the principle of oxygen absorption by the oil surface in a closed system. The oxidation was performed on 2-gram oil specimens at 140°C and normal pressure, and the process characterized.

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G/002/62/000/005/002/002  
D409/D301

On the oxidation of medium-viscous ...

terized by the oxygen absorption dependent on time and the properties of the oil specimens after 10 mg of oxygen have been absorbed. The test results are summarized as follows: The Mukhanovo crude-oil has no characteristic induction periods. Most stable are mono-aromatics, followed by bi- and tri-aromatics and finally by saturated components. Most frequent asphaltene and gum formation was observed in tri-aromatics, followed by bi-aromatics, saturated components, and finally mono-aromatics. (These results contradict those observed in American paraffin- and naphthene-base crudes and may be attributed to the higher sulphur content of Mukhanovo crude-oil). Mixtures of individual components behave quite differently, showing a certain inhibiting effect of aromatics which act as anti-oxidants against saturated components, but not against other aromatics. The maximum oxidation-inhibiting effect was observed when saturated components were mixed with 1 - 3% tri-aromatics, 3 - 5% bi-aromatics, or 10 - 30% mono-aromatics. The lifetime of oils generally decreases with increasing oxidation temperatures; however a decrease in asphalt and gum products could be observed at oxidation temperatures around 150°C. Most stable medium-viscous lubricating oils

Card 2/3

On the oxidation of medium-viscous ... G/002/62/000/005/002/002  
D409/D301

from Mukhanovo crude can be obtained by enrichment of saturated components and stabilization with poly-aromatic components. There are 6 tables and 9 figures. The most important English-language reference is: J.L. Jezl, H.P. Stuart, and A. Schneider: Ind. Engng. Chem. 50, 947 (1958).

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1962

✓

Card 3/3

VESELY, V.

Calculation of member constants for girders with an unusual section alteration.

p. 493 (Inzonyrske Stavby) Vol. 5, no. 9, Sept. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VCL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

VESELY, V.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: LISTY CUKROVANICKE. Vol. 47, no. 7, July 1958

VESELY, V. Crystallization of saccharose. I. Candyng from the point of view of  
saccharose crystallization. p. 159

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3  
March 1959

VESELY, V.: ZAVODSKY, L.

The origin of slow-filtering compounds during the process of defecation  
carbonation. p. 209. (LISTY CUKROVARNICKE, Vol. 72, No. 9, Sept 1956,  
Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

VESELY, V.

Viktor Ettel's Organicka technologie (Organic Technology); a book review.

P. 373 (Chemicky Prumysl. Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958